SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Whole No. 201.

Wage-System Must Go.

DANIEL M'DONALD, PRESI-DENT OF THE WESTERN LA-BOR UNION—The wage system mast go. I am in favor of the conventian declaring for independ-ent political action. It is time for the workingmen to assert them-selves. They bold in their hands tha political power of this country. They must learn to nse it. The convention should declare for So-cialism.

The Toledo Labor Union says: "Mayor Roe of Milwaukee showed his consistency as an ex-union printer, by recently ruling against an unfair paving brick concern of Galesburg, Ill. Other mayors would bave haughtily refused to interfer."

Thia is rich. But then the Union did not get a chance to feast its eyes n the Chesterfieldian haughtiness of Milwaukee's mayor when he drove his matched white, blooded horses at the head of the Milwaukee fower parade. Will the Toledo paper please give ita readers these further facts about Rose's "consistency": That his first appearance in Milwaukee was as an officer of the Darlington Rifles, sent here in 1886 by the Republican capitalistic governor to help put down the May riots, during which "pntting the May riots, during which "putting down," several hard-working Polish citiens were shot down-this was after he got his withdrawal card as a former rinter. And pleasa print thia: Two ars later when the big Wood-workers' strike began at Oshkosh, the mayor there, a personal and party friend of Rose's, got a call from the Republican governor for the state troops and telened Rose, and Rose himself saw that the troops were burried out for service, ugh it was no husiness of his. And a service—why, the lumberman governor, Scofield, a Republican, stated in so many words that the troops were bock to work! And why were the work ers of Oshkosh striking? Investigation owed that some of them got as low as 00 and 80 cents a day.

Print this, too, Mr. Toledo Labor

. Let the facts have a chance. we could give you morn of them!

Your employers have no more right to say that you shall not belong to a shor union than to say that you shall not belong to a church, a lodge, a political party. For you to accept their dictation would be to write yourselves as serfs."

So says the Chicago American in an editorial on the teamsters' strike. But where does the American get its authorwhere does the American get its author-

where does the American get its author-ty for this statement? Or, is it speak-ing of the merely moral aspects of the ase? As a matter of fact the court deease? As a matter of fact the court de-cisions are all almost all the other way which need surprise no one, as the sourts are run in the interests of cap-tialism. Last summer a workman in Mil-wankee was discharged from the employ of the Central Foundry Company for be-longing to a union, in spite of a state law against such a bigh handed pro-cedure. When the case got befora Judge Ladwig, af course the law was pro-mounced unconstitutional! The case was taken to the state supreme court, but its acunced unconstitutional! The case was taken to the state supreme court, but its decision has not yet heen handed dawn. But that it will austain the lower court is generally admitted by those who have cramined the authorities. So you see, Mr. Chicago American, the employers have tha right to forbid a man belonging to a union—or, what amounts to the same thing, for on pain of loss of employment they can force a

hke establishments was first thrown into lake establishments was first thrown into goe beap and then divided equally amang the workers each would have over \$10 for every working day of the year. Wouldn't be so terribly, awful bad, would lit? Do you see the advantage that would come from the public ownscaling of the machinery and other forces of industry? Wouldn't such a change be worth voting for? Of course it would. Oh, no, this isn't dreaming. You can look ap the government census figures for yourself. It is easy to see why a mare one per cent, of the people of this country own over half of the wealth, the cannot get them bere, all right, we are asbamed to say.

In the course of an editorial cautioning the Chicago striking tenmsters not to give their opponents a chance to make them out law hreakers, the Chicago American recalls to mind the following instructive hit of labor history from the nig strike of 1894:

instructiva hit of labor history from that big strike of 1894:

"You must likewise remember that the enemy will do all in its power to put your organization in the light of law hreakers. In this you bave but to remember the Debs atrike. In that contest the 'General Managers' Association,' composed of all the railreads centered in Chicago, beld its daily meetings in the Rookery Building in this city. From these daily meetings false, fraudulent and lying reports were sent to every newspaper in Chicago. Riota were reported from all sections of the city where in fact only peace prevailed. Depredations and crimes were constantly charged to workingmen and given out by the association to the newspapers for the sole purpose of turning the public against the striking railway mea. This association was well called by the reporters the 'Ananiaa Club,'
"So much prejudiced were the public by these false stories that even the report of the commission appointed by President Cleveland, which placed the blame of the strike upon the Pullman Company and the railroad companies, could hardly be believed. Still less was it possible at the tima to muka the people understaad that the railroad cars were burned by the agents of the railroad companies and the detectives cmi-

"In this contest the workingmen must keep the sympathy of the public. There are other wenpons besides physical force. "We understand how difficult it will

be to see other men take the places of the strikers. We know what it means to yourselves, your wives and your children. Wa know what it will menn to the assembled multitude who will witness this contest; but a atriko means self-sacrifice; it means privation and suffering, and you must be meanared for the conse and you must be prepared for the consequences, whetever they may be. These consequences you must ignore for yourselves, your families, the City of Chicago, and the common good."

Much interest has been aroused by dison's announcement that he has perfected a storage battery for wagons, automobiles and other road vehicles. It is recalled that Edison is not given to mere vainglorious boasting. He always keeps well in bounds in making his announcements and does not elaim more nouncements and does not claim more than he can perform. Mr. Edison him-self cannot suppress his enthusiasm when explaining the new battery. He even says: "Good-bye to the horse for com-mercial uses."

Which is the greater enemy to so ciety, a man who in the heat of pas-sion and weakness af self-control strikes to death a fellow creature and who ends his days miserably in prison under a life sentence, or the man who deliberately enlists in an army, takes a murder-deal-ing gun in his hand and at the command of nn officer shoots down in cold blood not only one fellow hown in cold blood not only one fellow human against whom he has no personal grievance or quarrel, but two, ten—or as many as his repeat-ed firings will bring down to the dust? In these days of unspeakable South Af-rican butcheries and Philippino man-killing, a good word must actually be killing, a good word must actually be spoken for tha bomocide! In compari-son with the mun rendy to deliberately take life at the command of a whippersnapper, gold-braid officer, the meanest murderer in Waupun prison deserves to be publicly crawned with laurel. And as compared with a militiman willing to shoot down a fellow workman on strike, the state prison is peopled with

coan fields. Loaded guns glisten which are both upho rule. Put the Social trusts and put them of provocation can be found for it. This is a hard blow to the busy fellows who are trying to put the burden of multigraftles.

Chicago's municipal lodging house reports show that over 60 per cent. of boloes" who apply for aid are American before the price we pay for allowing a thing that should be nationally owned to be in private, prafit-skiaming and have been private with the capitalistic which are both uphorule. Put the Social trusts and put them of you shareholders.

Branch coan fields. Loaded guns glisten which are both uphorule. Put the Social trusts and put them of you shareholders.

Democratic Herald," and the branch address and other information round the sides. Then they elip telling items from The Herald and paste them in the hlank space. It makes a fine card to band out and is nlwsys up-to-date. If any af the branches want to take the plnn up, we will try to furnish back numbers free of cost for them to get elippings out of.

At the moment of going to press we receive the following dispatch:

Denver, June 4, 1902.

Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee:

The Western Federation of Labor, 120,000 strong, has adopted platform and declared in favor of the Socialist rarty and International Socialism.

E. V. Debs.

42 * THE MEAT TRUST!

Since the meat trust bas made its existence plainly felt in the kitchens of rich and poor, since even the government of the United States has seen fit to take action against the pork kings, every one is talking about trusta and every one is against them. This is not surprising. Meat has risen 25 per cent. in the last two years and in many cases even 40 per cent.,—and moreover there is not that slightest doubt that this rise in prices was caused by the combination of five or slx wholesale butchers who supply mora than 60 per cent. If the total demand for meat in this country.

The fact is that such a combination is "illegal"—just as illegal as the black-lists against employees and the underhand dealings against eattle-dealers, which form a part of the conspiracy of the wholesale butchera against the

public.

The question is only, what can the government do? Judge Grosscup, before whom the case was brought in Chleago, tas indeed given a temporary check to the conspirators, and Messrs. Cudahy, Swift, Morris, the Hammond Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger have declared that they will comply with the command of the court. They have given the rider to their agencies (of whom there are 3,000 in this country! "to uphold the combination no longer." But to those who look uneeper it is clear that this compliance of the meat magnatea is pure humbug, that the combination will continue secretly in the future as in the past, and that by the outward appearance of compliance they simply wish to soothe public opinion, which is strongly inclined to demand very radical measures against the "meat trust." meat trust."

The absurdity of the whole affair is all the more striking, because the trusts The absurdity of the whole affair is all the more striking, because the trusts (and in this instance the meat trust) are only doing what every business man does, not excepting even the amallest. The trusts are in business to make money, and they naturally try to receive just as much as possible for their goods. Every small merchant does the same. The PRINCIPLE is the same. The MOTIVE—the desire to make as much profit as possible—is also the same. The difference is only that the trust does on a large scale what the small business men do on a petty scale. The rate of profit for the trust is as a rule not even as large as for the small business man. Why then this general content,

And yet the alarm about the trusts is quite comprehensible. The trusts just by their greatness have brought the evils of the competitive system elearly before the eyes of every one. The trusts have proved that under the present industrial system a small number of capitalists have it in their power to decide how much meat and how much bread we shall eat, how much we shall spend for coal and how much for oil, how nicely or bow poorly we shall be clothed and housed—in brief, how well or how ill, how long or how short we shall live.

housed—in brief, bow well or how 111, how long or now short we shall live.

The resistance of the people is therefore easily explainable.

The question is only, what can be done?

Shall we enact laws to regulate the prices which the trusts demand for their wares? That would be impossible under the present economic system. It would be meddling with the rights of the private individual and would be partial confiscation. Moreover it would not help, for the trusts would bribe the officials and prove to their satisfaction that the prices asked are just and necessary

Sary.

To ruin the trusts by special legislation would also be very difficult. Every increase of taxes would be followed by an increase in the price of the products controlled by the trusts.

Laws treating them as conspiracies would be equally valueless. It is easy enough for them to prove that they are carrying on their business in exactly the same manner as other business men. Hesides, there is no law, and under the present economic system none can be enacted, effectually forbidding them to unite in one single firm.

In short, u government which stands on the basis of the present econo

system is powerless against the trusts.

And the principle of the trusts—concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition—is also a perfectly correct principle and gives great advantages to thuse who avail themselves of it, in other words, to those "who are in it."

The trusts are a benefit to those who own the trusts. Yet the trusts are go enough for the whole people to feel this benefit if the whole people should the trusts. Therefore we contend that the whole people collectively—as a non—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owner of

Against the trusts there is no other remedy.

The day of the small business man has gone.

The mammoth factories, the great corporations, will never again be supereded by handworkers.

The great machines will never yield to small hand-tools. Electricity, steam and many modern inventions bave struck a death-blow to industry on

small scale forever.

And what other solution is there?

This progress, this production on a large scale, this mighty accumulation of capital, makes monopoly a necessary condition. Monopoly is here, whether we wish it or not.

The question therefore is only whether it shall be a private or a public

monopoly.

The question is, do we wish to leave the products of this country in the control of n small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us up to the last limit of our endurance?

Do we wish to leave to a small elique the monopoly of all things which make life good and desirable? Do we wish to make them absolute masters of all the necessities of our lives?

No. and a thousand times no!

We still have one way left to try to conquer these powerful economic lords. We still have the ballot and can avail ourselves of political power. Down with the capitalistic parties, with the Republican as well as the Democratic, which are both upholding the present system, with its exploitation and its trust rule. Put the Social Democratic party into power, which will take hold of the trusts and put them into the possession of the whole people and thus make all of you shareholders.

Victor L. Borger

THE AGITATION IN DENVER.

This is a hard blow to the busy fellow who are trying to put the burden of all the lils in modern industrialism of the eleverest and most effective schemes for advertising their meetings and doing propaganda at the same time they can't get along in this country, let them go back where they came from," in the way the lordly shirker likes to put it.

If all the wealth created by iabor in the scountry, in the factories and the establishments was first thrown into one beap and then divided equally amang is a hard blow to the busy is a hard of the cleverest and most effective schemes for advertising their meetings and the establishments was first thrown into one beap and then divided equally amang is a hard blow to the busy is a hard of the cleverest and most effective schemes for advertising their meetings and the establish to the same time that we have yet seen. It consists of a card 3½x6½ inches, with the party platform on one side and a blank space in the center of the other with a beading nover. "Clippings from the Social Democratic party and their members will join and support it. Every empitalistic influence conceivable is being employed to defeat us, including money, newspapers, heelers, politicians, etc., but I am coafident we shall will out. Father Hagerty is making a great record bere for Socialism. He's a true Socialism and a power. He is a superb sketch artist and eartoonist and has drawn for the Herald the portraits of the empitalist who says "Socialism is Anarchy," and the political heeler trade unionist who says "Dem Socialists is Bug-House!"



"Dem Socialists is Bug-House."

These are the two fellows who are fighting as tooth and nail, here and else

I have apoken to three andlences of from 3500 to 4000 each. Speak Satur day night twice and on Sunday morning I nm to occupy the Rev. Sonthworth's pulpit to "preach" and on Sunday evening am to address my sixth mass meeting in Deuver. Father Hagerty is doing great work. We have the city and state thoroughly stirred and aronsed.

Denver, Col., May 29, 1902.

"No question now pressing for attenion can be of greater importance than that which concerns the relations of capthat which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and we pledge ourselves to the protection of those two servants of civilization. To secure for labor the consideration it deserves; to uphold the dignity of toil; to erente a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the value it creates; to hring labor and capital together on common grounds in the adjustment of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We be-lieve in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and cap-ital and tend to lighten the burden of toil."

The above is the labor plank in the Ohio Republican platform adopted last week under the lash of Mark Flanna. One might almost believe the millennium was at hand did he not know the individual records of the politicians that cooked up the above enticing bait. The working class has a right from long experience to be suspicious of any bed the capitalistic politicians ask them talie in, no matter how rosy it may look.

And yet there is this to be observed And yet there is this to be observed with regard to the above, that it shows a remarkable change on the part of the Republicans. They are beginning to get the measure of the Social Democratic movement and to see the necessity of trying to head it off.

fusion campaigning of the Socialists is not better for labor, even before we get Socialism, than the dark-lantern, scarevote plan of Gompers. Which briags results? Gompers and other labor leaders are lobbying round the national capital for labor laws they do not get. On the other hand the Socialists by boldly speaking out the truth and saking out the struth and saking out the str speaking out the truth and asking no favors of capitalist politicians have got them all stirred up and even the Republicans fall all over themselves with unusual labor planks in the hope of head-ing off the giant of labor emancipation—the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Workingman, stand up! Do you believe in the militia as at present controlled by the capitalists, through the state officers? If you joined the militia and there was a strike and a capitalistic governor, at the request of a capitalistic sporting mayor, ordered your company out, and your own brother was one of the strikers, and you were ordered to fire upon the strikers—ch! would you obey your superior officer? And if it was someone else's brother who would receive your bullet, would you still hesiceive your bullet, would you still hesi-tate? Would it occur to you at the mo-ment that murderous order to fire was given, that all men are brothers and that this is especially true of members of the toiling class, who produce wealth which the present system pluaders them of— would this cause you to disobey the command to fire? Eh? What a that you

Socialism or Despotism! It will be zines are preparing a public sentiment to justify the enange. The "man on horseback" may be here almost any day. To meet this monster abomination there s growing up the world-wide Social person in the word-wide Social Democratic movement, and if you have a grain of sand, if yon have any regard for liberty, or an ounce of the sense the gods give geese, you'll lose no tima putting yourself in line on this great question. Now is the time to decide.

Social-Democracy Must Come.

EDWARD BOYCE, PRESIDENT WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS—Being an active Socialist I nm in favor of the conveation coming out strong for that principle. It is not only accessary, but a duty to so declare. That can mean nothing else but a separate political party. The workingman produces all the wenth nad ns such is cutitied to all he prodaces.

Under hendings such as the above the Milwaukee papers announce a "gift" from the street car company to its men,

Milwaukee, May 29.-To All Motormen and Conductors in the Service of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company: Just two years ago a

This advance is also voluntary and in pursuance of our policy to do the very best possible for all employes of tha company. It is likewise an evidence of our appreciation of your honest, loyal and patient service and I hope it will be an added incentive for even more care-ful, faithful and enthusiastic service. ful, faithful and enthusiastic service in the future.

"The situation means a distinct danger from Socialism and unless steps are taken to lead this great mass in the right direction—to convince it that eapital was its friend and not its enemy—a baneful effect might be felt in the near future." (Part of speech by Mark Hanna, May 19.)

Read the above if you would have a correct idea of the labor plank of the Ohio Republicans. We ask honest workingmen if the uncompromising, antifusion campaigning of the Socialists is not better for labor avan before we are suggesting that you can best serve the time that our new general office building will contain the most ample and comporting will contain the most number of the comfort, instruction and entertainment of our men very number of the consideration of our employes a plar for the organization of a beneficial society, and likewise a plant for pensioning those who grow old in our service. Assuring you of my carnest solicitude for your advancement and welfare and suggesting that you can best serve in very truly,

JOHN I. BEGUS, President and General Manager.

When the men who work for the street uilway company read this in the papers they laughed with contempt, only they were eareful to do it when no company spies were around. But the public is talking ubout the kindaess of the street car company. Now where does this kindness come in?

The fact is that the company is the most brutal exploiter of labor in Milwaukee. In the first place it practically forces its men, by reason of their low pay, to work seven days a week. "They prefer to work seven days," says the company. W'y, certainly they do, for they could not live on what they would earn in six days.

they could not live on what they would earn in six days,

Any employer or employers who force their men to work every day in the year are public enemies. It is against public

policy.

And the men work ten hours n day, and ns most of them are new men their pay for six days' labor amounts to less than \$11! There is a fine sum to maintain the sum of th than \$11? There is a line sun of soveries a home, bring up a family of sovereign American citizens and pay trust prices on! And working 10 hours and ev-Socialism or Despotism? It will be one or the other, never fear. The development in this country toward a military despotism is progressing so fast it almost makes a fellow's head swim to watch it. Not only is the military arm of the government being prepared, but the newspapers and especially the magazines are preparing a public sentiment. them get laid off in the slack seasons. The company's "carnest solicitude for their welfare" is precious poppy-cock. Promises of a pleasaut waiting room in the future do not make up for illy-sustained homes and starvation wages.

bemocratie movement, and if you have any regard for liberty, or an ounce of the sense the gods give geese, you'll lose no tima putting yourself in line on this great question. Now is the time to decide.

It is the United States that is furnishing the colossal, manipulating capitalists lika Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie, and before their stupendous and audacious projects, countries like England and Germany strand aghast. Morgan would get possession of the commerce of the entire. Atlantic ocean, Rockefeller has the bulge on tha oil production of the entire globe and scans the other planets with covetous and disappointed eyes. Carnegie is waxed so fat, financially, through the appropriation of the portions of other of his fellow humans' toil that he can talk glibly about personally buying the Philippines. These are the days of the burliest free-booters the world has ever known and they are alle to keep under the present system. Fear and consternation will take possession of those who exist by dividenda alone, when Labor wakes up.

The People of Akron, O., is running a series of prize articles on "Should union men enter politics independent of of the Gompers old-fogy policy."

The national eight-bour hill was passed by the lower bouse of congress. Pingilit will be promptly killed in the senate. Pong!!

Social Democratic berald.

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FREDERIC HEATH. . . . EDITOR EDWARD ZIEGLER, - BURINESS MANAGER Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin Stat Federation of Labor.

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The time haumber of this paper. If the pumber of your wrapper is 202 promputed on price with the promputed work's paper. Please renew promputed to the part week's paper. Please renew met week's paper. Please renew week's paper. Please renew met with universal courtesy by the members everywhere. Let us go fortb from this convention strong, in our determination to advance the cause of the better hands the trust you have confided in me. I have met heart we will be constant and loyal to the principles of unionism.

The time hand as the trust you have confided in me. I have met with universal courtesy by the members everywhere. Let us go fortb from this we may be instrumental in making life better and brigbter for those for whom life has b

Of course no woman goes into business life with the ideo of remaining in it forever or securing a sufficient salary to support a family. She expects some day to be a housewife. Her pay is small accordingly, and she becomes thus a leverage for the lowering of the salaries of her male competitors for employment. Miss Rouse suggests one way for the men to meet the exigencies of the caseto marry them and as added reason for this says: "If I were asked by a young business man to advise him in the choice of a wife, I would say, 'Marry a business woman. She knows what your salary costs you in physical or mental force. Then, too, a woman who has brushed shoulders against the world will appreciate the sheiter of a home more than one who has never known what it is to

T RISING ON THE NECK OF LABOR.

We reprint the following editorial ut-terance from the Miners' Magazine, almost in its entirety, as timely reading. It shows the common sense view that the toilers should take of the political activity of some of their leaders:

activity of some of their leaders:

"Frank P. Sargent, who so graciously condescended to wear the high sounding title of Wortby Grand Master of the Brotherbood of Locomotive Firemen, was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration. Mr. Sargent justly deserves the appointment for the service he rendered the Republican party. Mr. Sargent did not receive the appointment on account of his nhility, for that is something no one ever accused him of possessing, but he was a splendid apologist for the corporations of the United States and a faithful lackey of the Republican porty, which entitled him to the lucrative position of commissioner of immigration. immigration.

would have worked at his trade firing a locomotive before the warrior president would have appointed him commissioner of immigration? We do not hlame Mr. Sargent for accepting this position. If you have a money question out, candor compels the to state dat Mrs. Gardner had for is the price of his service. He sold his organization to the Republican party for this consideration and is entitled to it.

Years neo George Raynerd Show the work of the wall.—C. D De Wolf.

While I is cheerfully willin' to advise my felier men to marry fur luv an' leave to money question out, candor compels the total common the common transfer of the wall.—C. D De Wolf.

"Mr. Powderly's days of usefulness are past, because the Knights of Labor is no longer in existence; consequently Mr. Powderly has no labor organization to seil, therefore he is relieved of his osition to make room for another who

"Mr. Ratchford, ex-president of the United Mine Workers, received an ap-pointment on the industrial commission because he, like Mr. Sargent, had a labor organization to sell to the Republi-

labor organization to sell to the Republican party.

"Mr. Garland, ex-president of the Amalgamnted Steel and Iron Workers, helds a political appointment as revenue collector, for he aiso had a labor organization to sell, an organization that secording to Mr. Garland's views in 1896, said 'all the working men required to make them happy and prosperous was a high protective taris." (111)

"Mr. Kennedy, a member of the Typo-graphical Union, bought an appointment on the industrial commission by his valued service in behalf of the Republi-can party, and he, like the others, rep-resented a labor organization that would be a valuable acquisition to the Repumi-can party.

"These are a few of the many instances where trades unions have been sold at public auction by their leaders for a political appointment, and yet there are members in those organizations who appland them for their shrewd business ability.

"No wonder Jay Goold said he could

down, when the leaders of trades union will sell their organization to the Re-publican politicians for political ap-pointments."

The foregoing are facts that organized labor should ever keep in mind, other wise the swindie and wholesale sell-outs will be repeated. But they are facts that most labor papers, supposed to be published in the interests of the workers, take care to keep from view. All the more credit to the Miners' Magazine. If there were more such papers there would soon be an end to this traffic in votes and consequent benefit to the capitalistic

THE NEW VIEW WELL STATED.

In icis annual report to the convention of the Pattern Makers' Lesgue of North America, held at Chicago this past week, President L. R. Thomas closed with these progressive words:

"In Milwaukee the chances of success for our association were impaired by the collapse of the Meehinists' strike, that organization returning to work at the conditions existing previous to the 20th of May, 1901. The pattern makers continued their fight for neveral weeks longer, and I am proud to report that as a consequence a large percentage of the members are enjoying the nine-hour day straight, others the fifty-five hour week, and all a decided increase of wages."

A new light is thrown on the child labor question in the South by Comrade labor question in the South by Comrade Corinne Brown's contribution in an-other column. She knows whereof she speaks, being prominent in Womans' elln eireles. She was formerly chair-man of the industrial committee of the national federation and is at present leader of economic study in the Social Economics elub of Chicago.

"Class conscious cant and ridiculous grandiloquent phrazemongery," is the preezy characterization of the arguments of the anti-immediate-demands fellows in Chicago, used by Comrade Peter Siss-man in the last issue of the Chicago Socialist. Amen!

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Don't look on! Get Into the ranks. Alexandrovo, Russo-Prussian Frontier May 30.—The Russian authorities have interdicted Mark Twain's writings. The reason has not been given.

A \$2,000,000 combine has incorporated in Connectient which owns a cotton picking machine which will do the daily work of 50 men with better resnits and iess waste.

"We are no advocates of a capitalistic Republic. As we see in America to day, it may be even worse than a capitalistic monarchy," incidentally remarks Justice of London.

We Social Democrats know that the laws according to which political and accial evolution goes on can no more be changed or stopped by us than hy the authorities of capitalistic society.— Liebknecht.

. If you throw a basket of corn into a st for the corporations of the United tates and a fuithful lackey of the Retablican porty, which entitled him to be lucrative position of commissioner of lamigration.

"We wonder how long Mr. Sargent ould have worked at his trade firing a lowing in the trough and the weaker to the wall.—C. D De Wolf.

Gardner, in Cineinnati Commercial.

Years ngo George Bernard Shaw, starting ou bis literary career, determined to hecome n novelist, anyn Munsey'a Mngazine. He wrote several novels, and they all failed. Then he beenme n critic of music and of plays, and nebieved a great success. Meanwhile be had given up the notion of following the novelist's career. Enterprising publishers in this country and in Engiand discovered that those enriv uovels were in existence, and reprinted them. They have not had a sensational success, but at least one of them. "Cashel Byron's Profession," has found many readers. So, by succeeding in one hranch of writing, Mr. Shaw may he said to have forced success in another. His experience is unusual, and its effect on Mr. Shaw is more astonishing. It bas not apparently aroused him from bis indifference to the making of fiction, for he is now devoting himself chiefly to writing plays and socialistic pamphlets.

Berlin, June 2.—Experts attached to the lympical Mestle office have writing and the pare multiple.

writing plays and socialistic pamphlets.

Berlin, June 2.—Experts attached to the Imperial Health office have published a pamphlet giving the results of their experiments to determine the effect of borax upon the human system. The tests were made upon four men and were carried on for two years.

According to the pamphlet, the tests have proved that borax in the buman system retards the assimilation of albumen and fats, and interferes with the

men and fats, and interferes with the renewal of tissues. A single dose of borax remains in a man's body for eight

doys.

The continued use of borax, even in members in those organizations who appland them for their shrewd business of liquids and a decrease in weight withability.

"No wonder Jay Gould said he could hire one-half of the working peopla of the United States to shoot the other half ening aspect."

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IS TRUE AMERICANISM.

Popular government is the application to politics of the principle of Sociai-

mericanism and Socialism are synonymous terms.

Americanism bas no other meaning, on this side of the globe, or on the ber, than to guarantee equality of opportunity, and just conditious of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the humblest citizen.

And if new conditions arise, through social and industrial changes, which

hinder our liberties, and menace the common good, then it is the business of Americanism to ABOLISH THESE NEW CONDITIONS as the Revolutionary,

Fathers did the conditions which menaced their freedom and happiness.

Americanism is not milliousirism, trustism, or monopolism. These silen things. They are the recrudescense of ancient tyrannies, and have no place beneath the stars and stripes. They are the revival of tyranny, and absolutism and despotism.

Aud we can only be true Americans and in the Twentieth century, true citizeus of the world, by exteuding this principle of socislism, which has given as

religious liberty and political liberty, to this trustism and monopolism.

What is our boasted political liberty hat the application to politics and gov ernment of this principle of socislism?

Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison, Henry were all Socialists, in the sense in which we are now using the term. They denied the piratical individualism of kings, nobles, barons and effete aristocracies to interfere with the political freedom of the whole people.

Kings nadsristocrats assumed and sought to maintain by force of arms the divine right, as they called it, to rule the people without their consent. This the fathers of our country treated with due contempt. The king talked of "my" government. The Revolutionary futbers stood for "our" as a result of this, for a century and a quarter in human bistory the opinion of the hambiest citizen in politics must be respected, and in your bands hos been placed the bailot—the safeguard of our common liberties.

The hallot in the hand of each mon, true personal interest in the government to each nud all, is only possible by collective control, or social ownership of the sources and activities of government. Still Milen

.La Grand, Ore., May 20.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN AND DIVIDENDS. Because many of the women of New England are drawing dividends from the toil of the child factory slaves in the South they put themselves in opposition to the work against child lubor at the recent notional gathering of Women's ciubs!

The General Federation of Women's Clubs held its eighth hiennial in Los Angeles last month. This should be of interest to Socialists as one of the evidences of a cluss in society struggling for freedom. And it also should be remeishered that until a sufficient proportion of that class become conscious of their disabilities it will be impossible for them to realize that Socialism-will be their only salvation.

The federation was composed of delegates from 2800 clubs and 34 state federations, representing about 200,000 women. Fifty years ago only the bravest women dared organize for their own pleasure in rending and studying, and this great movement has developed among women in direct opposition to the wishes of their economic mosters and the ridicule und even abuse of the subjects of business before the body were the admission of colored wom

en's clubs; whether representatives in the federation should be from individual clubs or from state federations only, and the practical work for the next two

The first question was decided diplomatically by agreeing that applications to be successful must be approved by unanimous consent of a membership committee, the second by endorsing the democratic method of representation from the individual club.

The practical object of the work of the federation is the complete abolition of child labor under 14 years in all the states. In the last topic the significance of economic influence is interesting to Socialists. In the South the exploitation of children in the cotton mills is most shameful and the capital used for this of children in the cotton milis is most shameful and the capital used for this work comes largely from philanthropic Massachusetts, where legislation protecting children is at its best. The agency for protecting children in the South is the Southern women's clubs, which clso formed the opposition to the colored women as members. The nggressive esponsal of the colored women, even to the extent of eresting dissension to the verge of disruption, came from the women of Massachusetts and New England. It transpired that many of the latter were drawing dividends from the cotton mills, where children are used to create their wealth. Spurred by their own economic interests or directed by their economic masters that except the divisor the extention of the or directed by their economic masters, they sought to divert the attention of the power that is working for the children. This failed, and all comrades who are not too exclusive can help the women's clubs by furnishing them information concerning the condition of child employment in their various localities.

Everything that raises the standard of life works for Socialism, whether concious or unconscious, and Socialists cannot afford to refuse the immblest tool that may be useful to that end.

Chleago, May 31.

Comme S. Brown

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Engene V. Debs says says that Chauncey M. Depew has 150 pairs of creased trousers, while many of his sovereign constituents have patches on their only pair of pants.—Gas Belt Labor News.

No man has a right to own race-horses and pay his factory "hands" \$1.25 per asy. It must be awful to know that one's luxury depends upon the exploitation of helpless people. We may be very radical, but we can bosst of having a heart, which those "gentlemen" are minus of.—Sheboygan Volksblat.

Is it not surprising that those who do the hard necessary work in the production of goods in the world are the very ones who have the least, and that in any great city 10 per cent. of them cannot live upon the wages they receive but must depend upon charity to keep them from freezing and starving.—Labor Advocate.

Have five conies sent to your address. vocate.

A man can't be lazy and be n Socialist. A Socialist is a worker. He is always ready to argue for his cause. He is niways looking for n chance to distribute its niways. tribute literature. He is always trying tribute literature. He is always trying to get subscriptions for the party press. He attends every meeting and speaks, peddies books and papers or passes the hat with equal enthusiasm. No work is too menial, none too great, for him to essay. After toiling for a living all day he circulates the nominating petition half the night and distributes literature the other half.

half the night and distrioutes literature the other half.—Ex.

The "legal nctions" against the ment trust is a piay oy the politicians to the credulity of the masses. Nothing will ome of it. Nobody who thinks, really expects any punishment of the pirates who skin the people. But as most people do not think, and as their votes are wanted by the politicians, this ruse will serve its purpose. There never has been any punishment for violation of the laws against trusts. The trusts have their members in congress, in the cabinet, in the senste and on the bench. And that is the reason why.—Appeal to Reason. Reason.

Strikes of workingmen to better conditions, with all the suffering, starvation, blacklisting, etc., which strikes bring, will be necessary as long as the present industrial conditions obtain. A bring, will be necessary as long as the present industrial conditions obtain. A naited, intelligent ballot for public ownership of the means of production and distribution, without entailing any privations on the part of laboring men and women, will change industrial conditions, settle the labor problem rightly and obliterate the necessity of strikes, It is either the strike, with had results, or the ballot, with good results, and the sooner the workmen learn to use the latter, the sooner their unequal contest with capitalists will end.—Col. Chronicle.

The coal trust pays its men on the average \$1.28 a day. As the miners are employed only part of the time, the figures do not fairly represent what their wage is in proportion to their liv-

ing expenses. Last year, which is said to have been a good year for the miners, they were employed only 194 days, which means that their actual yearly earnings calculated by the day amounted to less than 80 cents. In 1899 the average mumber of working days was 180. A recent estimate places the average earning capacity of a miner for a year at \$248. Out of this sum he must pay the coal trust for house rent from \$36 to \$72 a year, must supply his own powder at \$14 a year and his own oil at \$5 a year, to say nothing of the fee to the coal companies' physicians, which is \$6 a year, whether the physician is needed or not. With what the miner has left he must clothe and feed himself and his family, and this at a time when the necessities of life second.

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Make a try for that dictionary premium, dictionary is an everyday necessity.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT IN PRObate-State of Wiscotsin, Milwankee County, ss. Is the matter of the estate of Albert Birmsan, deceased.
On this 27th day of Msy, A. D. 1902, upon rending and filiag the petition of Ida Luescher, stailing flat Albert Birmsan, of the county of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 21st day of Mny, 1902, and praying that she or some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceaned.
It is ordered that said application he heard before this court at a special term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., or an soon the reacted at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1902, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., or an soon the reached out the calcular.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and bearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social Democratic Hersid, a newspaper published in said county, prior to said hear-isg.

By the Coart, CASIMIR GONSKI,

published in seld county, prior to said hear-isg.

By the Coart, CASIMIR GONSKI,
Register of Probate,
Dr. Theodor Barmeinter, 404 Chestant atreet, Attorney for Petitioner.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PRO-

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT, IN PRObate.—State of Wisconala, Milwankee
County, ss. In the matter of the estate
of Marie Ellese Nieser, deceased.
On this 19th day of May, A. D. 1902, ap
on reading sad filing the petition of Katie
Nieser, Lonia Nieser, Mary Nieser, Charles
Nieser, Lonia Nieser, Fred Nieser and Elia
Ilinemme, nee Nieser, natura that Marie
Elicse Nieser, of the county of Milwankee,
died intestate, on or about the 9th day of
May, 1902, and praying that Charles Nieser
or some other suitable person be appointed
administrator of the estate of said deceased.
It is ordered, that said application be
heard before this court ut a special term
thereof, to be held at the court home in
the city of Milwankee, on the first Tuesday
of July, A. D. 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or
as soon the eafter ns the same may be
reached on the cisendur.

And it is further ordered, that notice of
said application and hearing be given by
publishing a copy of this order for three
consecutive weeks, once in each week, in
the "Social Democratic Heraid." a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said
hearing. By the Contt:

CASIMIR GONSKI.
Register of Problate.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

THE HERALD FORUM.

How to Talk for Socialism.

Editor Herald.—I have thought that we labor under a disadvantage, in private or personal conversation, when we speak of the present system of living as the "competitive system." To illustrate my meaning, I will say that I was seated at a table iast night with two other men and began a conversation by reading an article in a daily paper headed, "Declare for Socialism" (referring to the "Western Federation of Miners and Labor Union," assembled in Denver). I stated that the numerous strikes are evidences of the foilure of the "competitive sysof the foilure of the "competitive system of living."

tem of living."

One of the men took-issue with me and I soon learned that he is a "Bryan Democrat" and "loaded" with arguments in favor of competition in business and against trusts because they destroy competition. I saw at once that I could not, in a short conversation, make him understand what I meant by "the competitive system." I long since learned that it is not always best, in a short, casual conversation, to combat anyone's cherished views, but to fail in apparently with their expressed ideas, and then bring up some new feature of the subject by a question and try to find some point of agreement from which to start. I think that I should have agreed with the man in his ideas of competition and

have diplomatically introduced the sab-ject, how they have answered questions and objections, briefly and effectually, etc. Let us call the system (lack of sys-tem) under which we live the combatine or combatative system.

J. C. STEINER.

Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky.

"J." Comes Back at Us.

Manitowoc, Wis... May 31. Editor
Heraid.—In the issue, May 31, I see that
you have a "New Office Boy," who, if I
judge him in the manner he answered
my postal, had better be fired and a
new novice repiaced. In that postal I
sent you, I showed how, in the city of
New York, where they have free bath
or are supposed to have them, the attendants still make it a practice to
chorge 5 cents, which they have no right
to do, and those who pay this fee consequently get better accommodation,
showing that whether a man is a slave
of necessity or a slave of volition, his
human nature is not more free from
guile than at present, whether he works
for the state or for a private individual.
The 'manner in which the "New Office
Boy" answered my postal hy calling me
n whole-bog or hone chap might make
the crowd laugh, and I congratulate you
on the good joke as I am a joker myself, yet it would make the intelligent
people from whom your support must
come, if it ever comes, smile at your
beating about the bush to avoid coming
to the point. A friend of mine keeps
your paper and I enjoy the many way. I think that I should have agreed with the man in his ideas of competition and asked him whether he thinks that we are still in the era of competition or whether it may not be true that the nge of competition, in larga affairs, if not in small business, is now of the past and that we are now in the combatative era, and have called his attention to many strikes as evidences that laborers and capitalists are not living in a state of friendly competition but are actually in a state of combot, or wor.

And I might have bent his mind to the contemplation of the fact that competition proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. Then if we could have agreed on some things, I could have turned on some things, I could have turned on some things, I could have turned on the sources. The second of the fact that competition proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. Then if we could have agreed with the second proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. Then if we could have turned on some things, I could have turned on the source of the second proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. Then if we could have turned on some things, I could have turned on the second proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. The if we could have turned on the second proper can exist only between those who are that they would make the intelligent people from whom your support must come, if it ever comes, smile at your people from whom your support must come, if it ever comes, smile at your people from whom your support must come, if it ever comes, smile at your people from whom your support must come, if it ever comes, smile at your people from whom your supports will answer the appoint the both to avoid make the intelligent people from whom your supports will asked the intelligent people from whom your supports will asked the intelligent people from whom your supp

in a state of combet, or wer.

And I might have bent his mind to the contemplation of the fact that competition proper can exist only between those who are equal or nearly equal in resources. Then if we could have turned his thoughts to the great labor movement now going on all over the world (avoiding the use of the word Socialism), saying that the workingmen have at last become convinced that it is their duty not only to produce all needed things but to take the management of all husiness into their own hands and run sil public utilities upon the cooperative plan.

The point I am trying to make elear is that it is very important to know how to broach the subject of Socialism in casual personal conversation. Brother Kerr says that you mustn't talk Socialism until you have read his library on the subject, and Brother Wayland says that a man has to read his library on the subject, and Brother Wayland says that a man has to read his paper a year to become a Socialist, and he has a school for making orators, all of which is very good, but really the most effectuol talks for Socialism must be in private conversations, and I recommend that the Socialistie papers devote a column each week for a period to answers to the question: How to Talk for Socialism.

Let experienced talkers tell how they

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Mondsy in each month at 836 North Water street. Chris. West-phsi, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut atreets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

HIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at aoutheast corner Washington and Greeahush streets.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH meets every first und third Friday at 373 First avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tbursday of the month in the Alemsnia hsii, corner Fourteenth and Walout streets. Henry Bruhn, 2021 Galena street, secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets en the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner ball, Twelfth and North svenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec. 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (for merly No. 9) meets at Charles Millar's hall, corner Orchard atreet and Ninth avenne, every foarth Friday in the month.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH-Meets first sad third Thursday at 807 Kinnickianic sveaue. Geo. Lennon, secretary, 204 Ana-tin street.

FHIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Mants Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Tnesday in Angost Bressler's hall, corner Tweatieth and Chestnnt streets. Dr. C. Earchmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's Hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vilet atreets. Loais Baier, secretary, 558 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meeta every first and tbird Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, conner Twenty-first and Center streets.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH meeta at Zebetner's ball, 1416 Tenth atreet, every second and fourth Tuesday in tha month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mneiler's hall. corner Twenty-third and Brown streets George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-ty-fith street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emitte Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—State Sec-retary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwankee, Wis.

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PLEADS FOR SOCIALISM.

V. Debs' Coliseum Speech to the Miners' Convention in Denver.

you upon such an occasion ses certain duties and re-which I could not disre-betraying your confidence, r lotelligence and violating

as your lotelligence and violating setty of my own conscience. You with you, that I shall be with you, that I shall be honest yest, and in this respect, at least, hall not be disappointed. The interest of the mighti-dustrial revolution the world has nown. Homanity is trembling upverge of the greatest organic in all history. The capitaliative system is productive of initive system is given us miles and metidicants, palaces and regues and rags. It has reduced orking man, the producer of all to the very dead line of degra-

importance of organization is so rally conceded that it used not be used. In every great contest you been divided, your members have blacklisted, your nullous have been left at the crof your masters. The time has for the working man in every dement of idustrial activity to realize he has a class identity, that he has a interests, that if necessary for iting men to combine upon the econfield where they are weakest, it is sty more important that they shall like upon the political field, where are absolutely invulnerable. (Appear) THE INSECURITY OF LIVELIHOOD.

sider, briefly, the status of the man of this country. He has go but his labor power in the very of the situation. If he succeeds ding employment he simply sucin selling himself into wage bon-market he most successful wage. reds in selling himself into winge bon-ier. Take the most successful wage erner in Denver, he does not know when some machine may be invented to deplace him. He does not know where he can find snother position if he loses if he loses street and

mer in Denver, he does not know the so some mechine may be invented to place him. He does not know where can fad another position if he loses one. Ha goes up one street and so nother. He leares the city where invesperhaps goes on the trucks of reight train. In due course of time he comes what they call in varrant, a sap; a victim of the existing economic stem la which man's life is of nbso-ley novalne; a system where prite profit is more important than hum life. (Applause.) He is idie, it wife may be in want, his idrea may be suffering. No after; profit must he made. One more and forty-six thousand of these ea are now on a strike in the East, smine the reports of the Pennsylvania meta of statistics for 1901 and you life find the average wage for the year the Pennsylvania coal miner was 78 mts a day. They have been organized, one of them were foolish enough to limite that they could in that organiza-os coagaer the capitalist. They were strike on the first of April, hut under the influence of the civic federation—very useful annex to the capitalist ass-failed to do so, and now niterers weeks the civic federation according to the first of April, hut under the influence of the civic federation according to the first of April, hut under the profit of the complete states and the list of the proper to exercise all the rights and priviless granted you ought unanimously to saw resolution to the effect that you proper to over the law, that you niso propose to exercise all the rights and priviless granted you ought to shoot set. If the mine apperators of Pennylvania lasist upon a killing promounce highways of the state (upblane) and fit comes to pass that a miner is shot down, you ought to shoot set. If the mine apperators of Pennylvania lasist upon a killing promounce highways of the state fupblane; and fit is comes to pass that a miner is shot down, you ought to shoot set. If the mine appearance of their fidelity in the old-fash-under appearance of their fidelity in the old-fash-und capitalist way. He is returning the m

The Public Be Damned.

The Public Be Damned.

It is estimated that within the past year fully 50,000 miles of railway in the function of the child, so that they were fully 50,000 miles of railway in the function of the profit fails upon the forescentenest controls the market. The tire burden of the profit fails upon the foreignman. This is the tendency today were department of netivity.

I am no reformer. So far as I amsterned I pronose to ead, not mend, a system. I don't like the term "remer." It snovors of suspicion. The is to stagnation. The time has come action. I believe the conventions in assens realize it and the delease will out themselves upon record in the say to give hope and inspiration to the thing class of the entire country. (Applease) less of the entire country. (Applease, as all the means of production and tribution and turn them over to the spie in their collective chapacity. It is not a reform it. The proposes to abolish the caphase, as all the means of production and tribution and turn them over to the spie in their collective chapacity. It coal, for instance, is not the people at the production and tribution and turn them over to the spie in their collective chapacity. It coal, for instance, is not the people as is it?

Voice—Mark Hanna's!

Note—Mark Hanna's!

Note

ad Gentiemen—The privilege men have consented to make him a silent partner in the leadership of the American labor movement. (Laughter.) If I were a dove I would as soon submit my betraying your confidence, case to a hawk for arbitration.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON REED.

were a dove I would as soon submit my case to a hawk for arbitration.

TRIBUTE TO MYRON REED.

Now and then some aplendid man occupying the pulpit dares! speak out—it is not loug before he is, like you—he is out of a job. You have had a splendid example here in your midst in Myron Reed. (Long continued applause.) It is a heautiful tribute that he is remembered as he deserves to be, with gratitude and love. Myron Reed was a man of profound aympathles with the struggling and suffering poor. When the minera were on a strike in Colorado in '94; when they were besleged near Cripple Creek; and when the forces were being mustered to charge upon them Myron Reed stood in the presence of his fashionable congregation and said. "My heart is nu Bull hill. I bave a deep sense that the miner was there thrst!" (Renewed applause.) From that moment he was doomed. And he did not wait to be crucified, he crucified himself. He espoused the cause of the working class. The "respectables" so-called were turned against him. His former friends deserted him. He was in better company for it.

It takes a real man and a real woman to be a Socialist. When great prinaciples have been involved in history the majority of eventa the minority have become the majority, and so it will be with the Socialist movement. (Applause.)

I appeal to you workingmen to stand together today. Resolve that you will be true to your class. Then in the spirit of Andrew Jackson, accept the coasequences of your act. Emphasize every industrial conflicts by political action. The ballot is the weapon. It was found after a thousand years of blood and dears. It is criminal not to make use of it, or worse still, to use it to forge your feters more accureicy. I appeal to you to read and think and study and above all if you have any prejudice against Socialism to dismiss it. You were told that it were not he would not be the man to warr you against it.

A sane capitalist onght to embrace Socialism. He does not do it for the reason that in this mad, insane strife the strings

the workingman beeniae his anivation as a capitalist has compelled it.

No MASTER-NO SLAVE.

Whea the work of the world is co-operatively done there will he no masters, no siaves. He who lives has a right to live. He therefore has a right to work, for only by work can he maintain him aelf. He would work by divine right. The mackinery of the world would he at his service. The machine is not yet ended. This will be its message:

Come to me, you wage workers; at your hidding I will work and I will produce; I will reserve from each day a certain number of bours that you may devote to moral and intellectual improvement; I will make it possible for you to live a complete life; I will make ht possible for your to fertilize this earth; come to me. Work together co-operatively. I am at your aervice; I will make it possible for use. I will produce to supply your physical wants; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make it possible for every man to find the kind of work that nature intended that he should do; I will make the hadge of iabor the only hadge nf. nobility." (Applanse.)

ANY NAULT, the state of the control of the control

state commerce law of 1887, or the Sherman law of 1890.

The Vanderbilts are again in position to repeat that remark about the public. Indeed, they can with aafety add a few adjectives to polish off and better impress the people with their helplessness. It is not always best to give up a good thing aimply because the lawyers have failed to make laws that will hold water, or offer any protection to that good thing. The cure that the interstate commerce commission and John Serman failed to effect may be effected by other medicine than laws which say "Thon shalt not."

The radical remedy, in this case of the railroads, is government ownership, but

some relief may be found in the competition of the electric lines, which are bound to spread like a fine hair net over the more populous portions of the country. Of course, when electric competition became serious, a Vanderbilt or a Morgan might buy up controlling interests in the electric roads, so that cities and towus, in granting rights to electric railway companies, would do well to provide against such "absorption" and to be as liberal as possible in the matter of permission to carry freight.—Clevelsand Press.

Socialism is the next step in civiliza-tion. Get in line.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE. NEWS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RED LETTER DAYS FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Big Western Labor Conventions Breaking the Old Restraints and Coming Out for Labor Emancipation from Capitalism-Have Progressive Presidents.

Eugene V. Debs and Father Hagerty.

Denver, Col., May 26.—The conventions of the Western Federation of Miners, the Western Labor Union and the United Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes began their sessions here today. This evening a vast andience—of fully 3000—filled the Coliseum and hung breathless on the matchless oratory of Engene V. Debs and his exposition of Social Democracy. Interest also centered in the appearance of Futher Hagerty, a recent convert to Socialism, who made some brief but well received remarka. The nudlence was made up largely of delegates to the three conventions, who are overwnelaningly Socialistic. In fact, an effort will be made to definitely commit the three hig labor bodies to Social Democracy during this week's sessions, (A report of Comrade Debs' speech is given in mother column.)

Three problems are up for actiement during the present conventions:

The adoption of a course of independent political action on a simon-pure Socialist plutform.

The ndjustment of the lahor war with the American Federation of Labor, with Samuel Gompers as the representative of that body.

A moor problem involving the bring-lag of the Western Labor union head-ters to this city from Montana.

ANXIETY OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

ANXIETY OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

May 27.—Says the Denver Republican:

"The Western Federation of Miners, the Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employes and the Western Labor Union include almost all braaches of labor incident to the operation of mines and smelters, stores, saloons, harber shops, and the like, All are closely allied for the object of conducting strikes, All are impregnated also with socialist ideas and are likely to embark in politics in support of paternalism in government (wowl) The three conveations mean to devise ways and means for extension of organization and the spread of socialist propaganda. Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, is regarded as the principal leader of the triple coalition."

President Samnel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has been expected to participate in the week's labor doings, will not come. He is said to be detained in the East by the strike of anthracite miners in Pennsylvania. Mr. Gompers' close personal associate in the work of the federation is here, however, in the person of Frank Morrison, secretary of the organization. Mr. Morrison came Sunday with Thomas I. Kidd of the Wood Worker's International union. Their presence is admitted to be in the laterest of harmonizing the local differences between the Western Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor.

May 28—The nddress of President Daniel McDonnid of the Western Labor Union mud President Edward Boyce of the Western Lederation of Miners, delivered yesterday forenoon at the coaventions, continued extended allusions to Socialism, outlining plans laid several months age.

WMAT PRES, BOYCE SAID.

President Boyce said in his address:

this the most important work to be performed.

Plan a Far-Reaching Campaign.

Plan a re laid for commenciag a eampnign at once. Thousands of copies of Eugene Debs' Coliseum hall speech have been ulrealy pridered printed. These are to be circulated throughout the state. "A campaign of appeal to the prejudices of the dissatisfied elements of the state such as characterized that of Davis H. Waite in 1802 will be adopted," says this morning's Denver Republican.

President Boyce announced that he would retire from the presidency.

In the hotel and restaurant employes' convention a readintion on Socialism was introduced and a minority report as well.

A spirited debate is expected on the Socialistic proposition today, with chances in favor of its carrying the day.

Last night Lieut.-Gov. D. C. Costes of the Colorado Chronicle entertained the officers, Debs and Father Hagerty at dinner at his bome.

A monster Debs-Hagerty meeting will be heid tonight.

Denver, Col., May 29.—One result of last night's speech on Socialism delivered by Father Hagerty of New Mexico was a joint session today of the conventions of the Western Labor Union and the Westera Federation of Miners, to discuss the advisability of adopting the principles of the Socialist party. Both of these bodies met this morning for a short business session, and adjourned until Saturday. A joint aession was then held at which both organizations were represented by speakers. To ndopt or not adopt Socialism was the question which has occupied every delegate now in the city, and the delegates favoring the adoption of Socialism seem to have

Considerable discussion was induiged in. Those who are opposed to the proposition recommended by Presidents McDonald and Boyce seem to be in the minority, and it the vote had been taken this afteraoon there is little doubt but that the resolution would bave carried. It is known that the Montana delegations are leading the opposition.

MONTANA'S REASON FOR OPPOSITION.

MONTANA'S REASON FOR OPPOSITION.

The Montana delegates said they had been sent to the couventions with no instructions to vote on such n radical departure and that before they could act in favor of the matter such instructions would be nhsolutely accessary. All, it is said, declared they were socialists more or less, but some thought the adoption of socialism and politics was unwise nt this time.

This proposition is one of the most radical that has yet been presented. The conventions represent 120,000 laboring votes in the Western states. It was evident this morning that the opposition to going into politics was not general. In fact, the sentiment in favor of the Boyce movement carries a majority of the two hig bodies, and there is every reason to justify the prediction that both bodies will by n vote adopt Socialism and independent action.

Notes of The Coal Strike.

Hazelton, Pn., May 29.—Eleven non-union men brougut here last night from Philadelphin were put to work to-day at the Cranberry colliery of Pardee! & Co., to fill the places of striking firemen and pump runners. This is the first impor-tation of non-union men into the dis-

One of the presidents of the hard coal combine stated in an interview in New York that he said other officers of the railways and mines have received scores of letters from the heads of corporations in every part of the country ndvising them to make no concessions to the striking miners. liere are a few company store prices

Second grade flour, \$8.00 per barrel; sugar, 10 cents per pound; white beans, 15 cents per pound; potatoes, \$2.00 per hushel; fat side meat, 10 cents per inch. — John Nugent, in Saginaw Exponent. Keystone, W. Vn., May 27.—Talk about n free country! One hundred and fifty men were discharged lnst week for refusing to sign n contract provid

ing:

1. That on no condition shall they

1. Wine Workers.

2. That they shall report to the mine hoss any one whom they know to be a member of that organization.

3 That they will not admit any person into their homes without first get-

ting the consent of the mine boss 4. That the company police shall have the right to eater their homes at any time of the day or night to search for and to eject any person found therein who has not n permit from the superin-That the company police shall have

GENERAL NOTES. The manufacturers of Minnesota are organizing to fight the eight hour move

James M. Lynch was re-elected presi

deat of the International Typographica Schwab makes the statement that the

sleel trust makes \$702 n year out of each employe. All lighting and street rnilway plants of New Orleans have been consolidated with \$80,000,000 capital.

Thirty-six Russian peasants were flog-ged to death in the district of Konstan-

tino for daring to believe in freedom.

One of the largest brewery owners be-longing to the Cincinnati combine is said to be on the verge of breaking Suicide is increasing in Berlin. There were 434 suicides in 1900 and 525 in 1901, which shows an increase of 20 per

cent in one year.

The working people of Turin, Italy, are intensely indignant at the sentence of n glass-worker to a year's imprisonment for inciting n strike.

The situation in the Ruhr coal region of Germany is serious for the native

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Ten per cent. discount on work and 5 per cent. on goods to all union men in Naw Outfit. good standing.

THE CRANK.

From a Sermon by Rabbi Hirsch.

No age needs this stirring by cranks, by men that own themselves and are of independent courage, more pressingly than do the sons of this century and civilization. Our civilization is that of the crowd. We get our opinious ready-made by the majority. We have acquired our religious prejudices at hirth, and us it is safest to be guided by them we abide by them.

We shout war when the majority raises the cry, and plead for peace when the erowd has grown tired of toying with cannons. Our clothes are cut according to the fashlou plate. Our taste in matters of art and literature is regulated by the opinions of professional reviewers. Conformity is the mark of respectability, and mediocrity always aims at respectability.

We worship the golden calf and willingly wear the collar of the men with long purses. Pulpit is expected to echo what wealth decrees is God's voice. The vices and heresies of distant days and peoples may, perhaps, be denounced, but not the selfishness of our social system. Hail to the crank! He is the dreamer, but also the liberator.

miners. The employers are unyield-March 14. This is only n sample of exing, and refuse to give higher wages. A \$150,000 Carnegie library was rejected by the authorities of Albany, N. Y. The labor element's are account. The labor element's cry ngainst sc-ting "blood money" is credited with

St. Petersburg, May 29.—The mis set. Petersburg, May 29.—The miseries of the famine stricken peasants coatinue to grow worse. In 241 villages of the Minzelinsk district, government of Cufa, 6,815 cases of scurvy were officially recorded on April 14, as compared with 2,723 cases reported on

triets.

Co-Operative Living in Berlin.

Y. The labor element's cry against accepting "hlood money" is credited with having smashed the scheme.

During the past four months the good people of Terre Haute have been walking and boycotting the street railways. Recently some of the business interests decided to boycott the boycotters, with the result that the boycotters have started to boycott the snti-boycotters.

The local branch of the American Federation of Labor, in San Juan, Porto Rico, has cahied the following dispatch to President Samuel Gompers: "More than six assaults have been made upon Federationists within a week, seriously wounding unprotected men. Protest to President Roosevelt."

May 1st was religiously observed throughout Galicia. Nearly all trades were at a standstill. Many newspapers did not appear. Meetings were held in the towns, at which thousands took part. The rest of the day was devoted to pleasure. There were no disturbances.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—The miscries of the famine stricken peasants

Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN WANTED. We teach the various broaches of telegraphic work day and evening and when through we attend to matter of positions. We can prove that the various classes of telegraphy pays from \$4.00 to \$85.09 per munth ontaide of train-distanchers' office and promotions to higher positions. Milwankee Telegraph School, rooms 402 to 408 Germania Bld'g.

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FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Meetings are held on the first and third Wed-nesday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Metal Trades Section meets first and third londay. Label Section meets every second and fourth ednesday. Bnilding Trades Section meets second and mrth Thursday. Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday.
Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Sirea

BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141 Meets every first and third Taesday of the moath at West Side Armory hall. Agent for the Herald: Joseph A. Brefke.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 213

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street. HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.

Office, 331 Chestnut St. Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.



Cigarmakera' international Union. No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 602 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

are doing throughout the world. MARAGE

The Home Field.

Father McGrady will be the Labor Day speaker for Milwaukee Trades Council.

Mother Jones will labor in the midst of the coal strike.

The Missouri state convention will be held this week, at Springfield.

The Mills school is turning loose some bright and active workers in San Francisco.

Comrade Seymour Stedman of Chicago has been nominated for the Illinois legislature.

Comrade Vandervelda of Belgium is expected to reach this country the latter part of August.

Branch II, Milwaukee, will hold a basket picnic Sunday at Dassler's grove, west of Layton park.

The Chicago Socialists nominated Comrada James P. Larsen for sheriff and a full county ticket.

Linton, Ind., elected a Socialist to the town board with this vote: Socialist, 109; Democrat, 77; Republican, 48.

The Birmingham Trades Conncil has decided to enter into the political cam-paign for state, county and municipal offices. Comrade C. H. Vail will tour New York state for the fall campaign. He has just concluded a trip through Penn-

svlvania. Comrade Wilshire is making the sparks fly in his canvas for parliament from St. Thomas, Canada, district, and a hig vote is looked for.

Chicago comrades have a new head-quarters at 171 Washington street, in the old Times huilding which was latterly used as a police station.

The San Frencisco Socialists now have their headquarters in the office of the Mills training school of Socialism in the Odd Fellows' temple.

A letter from Comrade Aug. Mohr of Sheboygan informs us that Comrade C, A. Born of that city will be elected to the legislature this fall. That's the talk!

Secretary Greenbaum sent two of his telegrams of felicitation to the Miners' convention at Denver and the corner-stone laying of the labor lyceum at

Comrade J. W. Slayton was elected ar alderman at Newcastle, Pa., with a plurality of 89. His vote wes 277. He will be the parfy candidate for governor

By a vote of 54 to 52 Comrade Carey's till to provide for a constitutional amendment requiring the referendum on statutory legislation, passed the lower house af the Massachusetts legislature.

Comrada A. E. Senderson has been chosen city secretary at St. Louis. Com-rade E. V. Putnam has resigned as state secretary. A school for campaign speakers will be begun.

There is a conflict on in Chicago between the Social Democrats and the un-frocked S. L. P's over the question of immediata demands in the local plat-form. It is easier to fight than egi-

Preparations are going forward for the Socialist Fair in Sheboygan which opens August 14. Excursions are be-ing arranged by comrades at Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kiel and

A. M. Dewey, special agent of the U. S. Department of Labor, whose Socialistic speeches and writings have attracted no little attention, will make the Labor Day address at Newcastle, Pa. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated may also speak.

Last week the Los Angeles County Council of Labor occided that it would adopt political setion as a means to enforce the demands of the wage-working class. To this end a committee of five was elected to confer and report to the Council a plan of procedure.

the Council a plan of procedure.

Róland T. Patten, a prominent Republican of Maine and treasurer of Somerset county, resigned his office and joined the Socialist party. Mr. Patten has purchased an automobile and with Representative Carey, of Massachusetts, will stump his county in the interest of the new party.

Converde Withhire had an impressed

Comrade Wilshire had an immensa crowd at Port Stanley on Saturday to listen to Socialist addresses made by himself, Margaret Haile, Toronto; R. N. Price and Rev. E. E. Crawford, St. Thomas; and Comrade Stedman, a popu-Socialist orator from Chicago.-Citizen and Country, Toronto.

Comrade Jacob Winnen of Chicago, who was in the Socialist movement in this country when some of us were still subsisting on the milk of human kindness, has been nominated for congress in the Flfth Illinois district. To put such a battle-scarred warrior for Socialism into Congress would be a pleasure ism into Congress would be a pleasure

The "reform" administration of New York is being roundly denounced by the trade unionists for the brutal manner in which the women who organized demonstrations against the beef trust on the East Side were treated by the police. Even peaceful meetings in halls were invaded and the women intimidated. On Theader avening of this week the So. Tuesday evening of this week the So-einlist party held a great mass meeting in Cooper Union and protested.

in Cooper Union and protested.

Report reaches us that Comrade Phil Brown was set upon in a meeting in Chicago last Sunday, charged with holding shares of stock in this paper. He was defended by Comrade Sissman, who thereupon himself became a target. No "claret" was spilled, although Comrade Evans, who was the most aggressive against the two, peeled off his coat before the offices of the peacemakers became effective. "Socialists of all shades unite!"

unite!"

The Amateur Journalists' Socialist Association was recently formed by a number of young men of the country who issua little amateur papers as a pastime and for self-improvement. The following officers were elected: President, James A. Clerkin; vice-president, William J. Clemence; secretary, James M. Reilly, Jr.; treasurer, E. L. Knapp; official editor, Erwin B. Ault; official organ, Tae Young Socialist, of Oregon. The meeting was held at Jersey City. A convention will ta held at Philadelphia in July.

Across the Herring Pond.

Elections in Belgium for half of the members of tha Chamber of Deputies and Senate were held Sunday, May 25. The returns show an actual increase of the number of conservativa or government deputies. Tha Chamber now atands: Conservative, 96; Liberals, 34; Socialista, 34; Christian Democrata, 2, giving the government a majority of 26. The Senate shows 62 Conservatives, 36 Liberals and 6 Socialists. and 6 Socialists.

A Socialist party has just been or ganized in New Zealand.

The candidates of the Socialist party of Holland received 13,000 votes in 1897 and 40,000 votes in 1901.

The Swedish upper house hes voted to extend universal suffrege and to es-tablish proportional representation.

Mr. W. Hohoff, a German Catholic, has just issued a book in which he warmly champions the writings of Karl Marx.

In the April elections for members of the Cantonal Council in Canton Thur-gau, Switzerland, tha Socialist party gained two seats.

In Berlin on May-day the trades unions held their numerous meetings in the forenoon with more than forty speakers, among whom were four wo-

A regiment in the army of France adopted a resolution declaring that their guns will never be turned against the people. The spirit of freedom is taking deep root in the heart of European sol-diers. Socialism is spreading, all right.

The English Social Democrata gave Comrade H. Quelch, editor of the Lon-don Justice, a complimentary banquet on June 5, in London. Walter Crane was chairman of the reception committee, among the other members being Hyndman, Fletcher, Ramsay, McDonald and Thompson of the Clarion.

and Thompson of the Clarion.

Tha city government swindlers of Naples, who were exposed hy the Socialists, ere now on trial. Four have been sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment. A former city treasurer, who atole from the fund for funeral honors to King Umberto, has been condemned to imprisonment for three years.

H. M. Hyndman introduced the following the f

H. M. Hyndman introduced the fol-lowing resolution at the recent May-day celebration in London: There is but one power in the world, but one combination on the plenet that can face the embat-tled forces of international capitalism, and that is International Socialism. The resolution was passed midst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

enthusiastic cheering.

Comrade James Connoly of the Irish Socialist Republican party made the May-day address at the Social Democratic celebration at Edinburg. The meeting was ndvertised by writing with chalk on the pavements all over the city. A large crowd assembled, a red flag was planted beside the speakers' stand and for nearly two hours there was the closest attention, while the speaking proceeded. The branch members then held ceeded. The branch members then held a banquet in their hall. Here Connoly also spoke.

A Fine Exhibition.

"But 'twas a fumous victory!"
Two more evenly matched teams than those of the north side and south side Social Democrats that matched their prowess at the Milwankee bail park last Sunday, would be hard to find. Only for the fatal seventh, when the south side pitcher showed momentary loss of control, it would have been clear-cut and grass-conscious throughout. Till that inning the south siders had seven tallies with their opponeuts blanked, and it was their turn to be jubilant. The turn of the tide gave the north siders their chance to yell. Fifteen hundred people saw it and every mether's son and daughter of them would like to see another of the same sort. It is rumored that they may have the chance. Here is the score:

North Side.	R	H	ESomh Side.	R	11	E
Dorn, cf	a	a	1Krause, 3b	1	. 0	ie.
H!nr., 1b	1	1	1Jeasen, lf	0	0	1
Liebherr, 2b	1	1	01.uell, 2b	2	- 8	314
Dohmen, ss	1	2	1Struck, p	0	2	82
Haerter, If	1	0	2Rehfield, ss	0	1	
Deuler, e		2	1Fotseh, rf	1	0	
Grundman, ef.		1	OWIId, 1h	a	1	E.
Haas, 3b	1	2	lillnz, cf			87
l'aetoa, p		0	OHeckeudorf, e			
Tatala	-	0	7 50-4-1-	-	10	-
Poone by Imp		B	7 Totals	9	10	D.

About Father Hagerty.

Father Thomas Hagerty, who has dedicated his efforts to Socialism, is one in his thirty-saventh year, and is one of tha most polished scholars in the American church. He speaks eight languages and is a scientist of eminent ability. Physicians who know Father Hagerty say that he is far superior to the average physician in the study of the average physician in the study of medicine. In addition to this he is a splendid writer, an eloquent orator and a man of magnificent appearance. Father Hagerty received his early edu-

We offer you the best dictionary ever put upon the market at a low price. It is an AMERICAN DICTIONARY of the English Language, containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition, the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition, to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. This work contains every word that Noah Webster ever defined, and the following

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Compendium of Biography, Heroes are d Herolines
of Frose and Poetry, Dictionary of Nome de
Plume, Dictionary of Mythology, Dictionary of
Lealcal Terms, Dictionary of Familiar Aliusione,
Lexicon of Foreign Phrases, Dictionary of Abneviations, and Fours Be Au UT; Full Li Y
COLORED PLATES showing, in their actual
color, Flags of Various Nations, Yacht Clab
Signals of Various Nations, Yacht Clab
Signals, Shoulder Sirape tor Officers.
Thousander my dictionary that my endent arhousaholder mid Signals of Various Nava of weighes
work. It measures by all netween a reference
work. When heand in abserpatin, with marginal
index.

Nowwearsprenared to place this valuable hook

cation in Chlcago, his native city. Afterwards he spent five years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and attended the scientific lectures in Johns Hopkins University. All his spare hours were devoted to the study of languages, science and sociology.

Shortly after his ordination in 1895 ha organized the citizens of the West Side in the neighborhood of Douglas Park, Chicago, in a successful protest

****** NATIONAL PLATFORM ... OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Socialist party of America, in uational Socialism, and declarea Its alm to the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming than present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool or production, is owned by the cool of production and distribution in the product and keep the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hoatile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middla class is rapidly disappearing in the mens of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and the working class. The possessation of the working class. The possessation of the working class. The possessation of the mens of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and social inferiority, political anbaservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the results of the workers and it divides society into two hoatile classes—the capitalist and wage-workers. The once powerful middla class is rapidly disappearing in the more of the stransformation of the taxes of the working class. The possessation of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and the pulpit and the achock, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political anbaservience and virtual slavery.

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Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual for worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent npon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the achoels, and enables them to reduce the working men to a state of intellectual, physical and social interiority, political anbservlence and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class adminate our entire social system;

and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; tha lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are forented between nations, ladiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is annetioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion ahroad and enhance their sapremental at home.

But the same economic causes which

hance their sapremcay at home.

But the same ecoaomic eauses which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will sholish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in hringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republicaa, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not atand for the complete overthrow of the caiptalist system of production, are allke political system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

State Campaign Fund.

Sale of Fair Tickets.

The Socialist vote at Newport News Va., was 221 as against 29 in 1901.

No man has a right to do as he pleases except when he pleases 16 do right.— Simmons.

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